SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

Hop On, Mr. Springer! We quote from a letter written by the

WILLIAM MULDOON SPRINGER and read at the banquet of the Young Men's Democratic Club at Providence last Wednesday night "in honor of GROVER CLEVE-BAND, President elect of the United States:" "The admission into the United States of materials

"The admission into the United States of materials to be used in manufacturing establishments free of duty will so far reduce the cost of production of manufactured goods that American manufacturers will be able to expert large quantities of their products and successfully compete in the markets of the world with thate simils in trade. Free wool itself will be of most culable benefit, not only to the manufacturers of Rhode Island, but to the consumers of woollen goods in every part of the country.

"It will be the policy of the incoming Administration e, at the earliest time practicable, the benefits raw materials to the manufacturers and to the mers of the country.

Coming from any Democrat at this time, such talk as this would be deplorable; coming from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee it is unpardonable. Here is the Democratic party pledged to stop the robbery of the majority of the American people for the benefit of the few, and there Mr. Springer twaddling about free raw material for the benefit and protection of favored manufacturers! The Demoeratic party has given its word to impose and collect duties for revenue only, and yet Mr. Springer would still discriminate, benofft, protect.

Mr. SPRINGER is talking a jargon that is without meaning now. The babble about free raw materials belongs to the dark age of protectionism. The Democratic party has not promised to continue protection or to shift the incidence of protection. It has omised to destroy protection.

Evidently, if Mr. Springer has any ambition to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Fifty-third Congress, he needs thoroughly to revise himself, to bring himself to date, to read the Chicago platform, and to stand on it. This chatter about free raw materials was especially scandalous on the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, who couldn't tell a lie. Mr. SPRINGER seems unblushingly willing to have the Democratic party lie. It won't do, Mr. SPRINGER. Hop on the platform before the wheels go over you!

In Peace Prepare for War.

The foremost five nations of Continental Europe are prosecuting a system of army mobilization under which the available force of each is gradually increased, with a corresponding advance in discipline and efficiency. In other words, these nations are put and kept on a veritable war footing. and the advantages appear very great to those who regard a heavy armament as a nation's surest pledge of peace, and surest precaution against the successful assaults of hostile neighbors. In a similar spirit, but for a far differ-

ent purpose, the Democratic party of New York State during the eight years succeeding the Fourth of March, 1885, has been put on a political war footing. It is in splendid condition, as is attested by 47,937 majority for Mr. FLOWER in 1891, and 45,518 majority for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892, with control of both branches of the Legislature, all the State offices, and most of the municipal offices. Under qualified, faithful, and skilful generalship, the condition of the party has been greatly improved. Its numbers have been increased; its weak points have been strengthened: its disciplined support for duly nominated candidates has been perfected; and enlightened and progressive methods of political contest have been introduced and adhered to. New York city, always the vanguard of the Democratic attacking column, was never before in better condition. A vigorous but manly warfare has been prosecuted upon the Republican strongholds. At last, after twenty-five years of struggle, Erie county stands in the Demofensive, have been thrown into the intry districts, where the vote is either stationary or decreasing; while the victorious Democracy keeps increasing its majorities in the rapidly growing cities. The Republicans have lost their two United States Senators, their power to intermeddle from Albany with the affairs of Democratic municipalities, their power to retain holdovers in State departments, and finally their opportunities for colonization of illegal voters on the Canada, Vermont, and Pennsylvania borders. The new apportionment has put an end to many abuses, prejudicial to the growth of the Democracy; and the wise administration of Democratic officials in Albany has appealed strongly to the independent voters of the State, from whose ranks many willing and enthusiastic

recruits have been drawn. Nor is this all. The Democratic party in this State has been further strengthened by the enforced retirement into the ranks of incapable, untrustworthy, or unpopular district commanders; by the promotion of those more deserving; by absolute severance of all party relations with Mugwump guerrillas; and by the inexorable enforcement of the cardinal Democratic principle of majority rule.

A Democratic majority in New York of 45,000 or 47,000 is of itself nothing remarkable. In the heyday of Republican success elsewhere, Mr. TILDEN was elected Governor in 1874 by a majority of more than 50,000; and two years later his majority for President, over all comers, was 28,990. Democratic victories in New York State are not rare, but they have not usually n successive and continuous as of late. A big majority in one year was usually followed by a diminished one the year succeeding. Yet such is the sent condition of the Democracy in this State, that Mr. CLEVELAND's pluraiity for President in 1802 fell less than 2.500 below that given for that vigilant Democrat, Governor FLOWER, in 1891.

The Democracy of New York State is in splendid condition; and if you want to be sure of it, consuit the election returns.

The writer of this letter ought not to be obliged to come to us to be defended against the insults of the coarse and vulgar fellow of whom she speaks. That duty should be discharged by her husband:

"A male friend of my husband, a lawyer, is boastful of the progress made by the Hebrew race, and claims that it has been entirely on the men's side. Jowish women, he says, have not kept pace with the men in the acquirement of the sulture, good manners, and general coust, which, he aserta are characteristic of young male Hebrews of to-day. He further claims that Jewish women are very much more inferior to the men than Christian women are to Christian men. Do you think that we are, as a sex, gross, loud, coarse given to deplay, and thick witted ! for these are the of defending our sex against the cruel attacks of an ungentlemanly member of an honored professio

The Hebrew race has unquestionably Orinoco dispute. The matter also received to

this Hebrew lawyer seems to have improved in fortune rather than in manners le is a type of a man who is utterly intolerable, whatever the race to which he belongs, and we are surprised that our correspondent's husband should admit such a fellow to her society. A man who can speak disrespectfully of womanbood or vaunt himself over women as a superior being, is a base creature. Moreover, he is a fool. It would be impossible for the Jewish race

to advance in culture and refinement if the Jewish mothers were the inferior beings this fellow describes. The circumstance that it has progressed so remarkably in the United States is sufficient proof that the women have at least kept pace with the men in the improvement. If they were 'thick-witted" their children would not be, as they are, distinguished for the keenness of their wits. So far as our observation goes, the Jewish mothers are remark able for their self-sacrificing devotion to their children, and probably this unmannerly lawyer owes his success in life to his mother's beautiful abnegation in his behalf. It is evident that he comes from a very humble kind of Jews, who pinched and saved in order that he might get an education. So far as we can discern from the letter of our correspondent, there is very little in him that is good and genuine, but what there is he probably inherited from his self-sacrifleing Jewish mother.

"General polish"? What is that? The only polish worth having is special. It must also be the outward and visible indication of interior and intrinsic quality, or it is mere deceitful lustre.

If it was necessary to champion the cause women, THE SUN would not hesitate to make the sturdiest kind of fight, but it is not necessary. Women are dominant in the world, and, Gop be praised! they use their fateful power in a spirit of gracious clemency to men.

Latest Phases of European Scandals. For the moment it looks as if the attempt to probe the bribery committed in connec tion with the Panama Canal and with the Italian bank scandals had been checked by the friends of the incriminated persons. Such appearances, however, are probably delusive, for public opinion in both France

and Italy is evidently at the back of the

demand for a merciless exposure of the facts. The nomination of M. Jules Ferry for the Presidency of the French Senate by the Republican caucus is an incident susceptible of more than one interpretation. the one hand, M. FERRY was notoriously the discoverer and for many years the unwavering supporter of M. ROUVIER, a selfacknowledged bribe taker, who has never theless procured the quashing of an indictment on technical grounds. On the other hand, the prospective President of the Senite is finderstood to be a deadly enemy of M. CLÉMENCEAU, to whom his downfall and the long eclipse of his influence were largely due. If it be true, however, that M. FERmy's hands are clean as regards the Panama affair, he may have made up his mind to drop Rouvier as a man irreparably tainted, and to devote all his energies to the destruction of CLEMENCEAU and the

group of extreme Radicals on whom the

RIBOT Cabinet still has to lean.

Our own belief is that FERRY, provided, as we have said, that he knows his own record in connection with the Panama Canal to be unassailable, will eventually cooperate with Cavaignac and Brisson to overthrow the RIBOT Ministry on the score of lukewarmness in the prosecution of accused and suspected persons. The fact that M. Ribor obtained a fresh vote of confidence the other day, notwithstanding the stigma fixed upon him and his colleagues by CAVAIGNAC'S speech, proves very little, ecause the appropriations have not yet been voted, and cool-headed men are unwilling to precipitate a crisis, which would probably involve a dissolution of Parliament, until provision has been made for pressing financial needs. For the moment, therefore, the Opportunists and most of the men who for one reason or another are cratic column along with New York, likely to follow Cavaignac and FERBY, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, and other large voted to tolerate the present Ministry a towns. The Republicans, kept on the de- little longer. The moment the appropriation bills are passed, we may expect to wit ness a new political convulsion

The Italian bank scandals have raised

question precisely similar to that pressed upon public attention in France by the Panama affair. The fact that the Panama Canal Company is a defunct corporation. while the Roman and Neapolitan banks accused of overissues are still in a condition to do business, is a distinction without a difference. That was effectively demonstrated by our correspondent at Rome in a letter printed on Friday in The SUN." The real question at issue in Italy, as well as in France, is whether Ministers and legislators were bribed to connive at fraud A month ago, the present Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, defeated a proposal supported by his predecessors in office, the Marquis DI RUDINI and Signor CRISPI, that the affairs of the implicated banks and their relations with the Government should be examined by a parliamentary commission. On Thursday of this week, another motion to the same effect was made. and it was again vigorously advocated by Signor CRISPI and the Marquis DI RUDINI. But Premier GIOLITTI again succeeded in getting their demands rejected by a majority of about a hundred. There is no doubt, however, that GIOLITTI is ruining himself in public opinion by his desperate resistance to the prompt sifting of accusations levelled indiscriminately at his predecessors and himself. The fact that they earnestly request a committee of inquiry while he as persistently refuses it, can scarcely bear more than one construction.

The Boundary of Venezuela.

The agreement of Great Britain to submit the Venezuelan frontier dispute to urbiration will probably secure a fair and amicable settlement of a controversy hitherto dealt with according to the law of the stronger. The present decision is a result of the return of Mr. GLADSTONE to power: for during his former term of office a similar plan was afoot, to which the overthrow of his administration put an end. Lord Salisbury refused to be bound by these negotiations, and the Government of Britsh Guiana, thereupon assuming the aggressive, established its customs officers or Point Barima, at the very mouth of the Orinoco, Venezuela's chief waterway, and extended its control also into the rich

Yuruari mining district of the interior. Alarmed at these demonstrations, Venezuela, through Mr. PERAZA, her Minister, appealed, two years ago, to the United States, and Mr. BLAINE instructed Minister LINCOLN to propose arbitration. Still earlier Mr. OLAVARRIA, then the Venezuelan Minister, had made complaints to Secretary BAYARD of the encroachment of the Demerara Government upon the Caratal gold-mining district, and Mr. BAY-ARD had asked Minister PHELPS to express to Lord Salisbury the grave concern of the United States on this subject and on the

made great progress in this country, but | the attention of Congress in the form of

Lord SALISBURY'S reply to Mr. LINCOLN, while not rejecting the project of arbitration, intimated that negotiations were proceeding with Venezuela, and also propos to reserve from submission to such tribunal "that territory as to which they believe their rights admit of no reasonable doubt." As Venezuela had a claim, good or bad, upon portions of territory which the British assumed to be their own, this reservation was far from promising. But the overthrow of Lord Salis-BURY's Government followed, and a less obstructive policy has been adopted by his successor.

The great gain at present is the recog nition of the fact that the dispute is one for arbitration and not for force. This has been Venezuela's position for half a dozen years, and in it she has had the support of the United States. Lord ROSEBERY is acting consistently, since he was ready for arbitration during Mr. GLADSTONE'S former Ministry, and it has only been a question of time when he would arrange for this sensible method of adjusting the controversy.

The Highest Railroad in the World.

The highest point attained by a railroad in the United States is in the Rocky Mountains, 9,027 feet above the sea. Trains on the Callao-Oroya line in Peru are now ascending to a height as far above this great elevation as the total height of Mount Washington. In other words, when a train on the Oroya line enters the Galera tunnel to cross from the western to the eastern slope of the Cordilleras it is more than a mile higher above the sea than the lottiest bit of railroad track in this country. Some stretches of track in Mexico are also higher than any railroad in the United States.

At present the Galera tunnel is the highest elevation attained by any railroad in the world. Some months ago THE SUN reported that this wonderful Oroya railroad had at last crossed the Andes. It was on Sept. 28 last that the first train from Callao passed through the tunnel to the eastern side of the mountains. Twenty years elapsed after the line was started at the sea before the Cordilleras were conquered; and trains have scarcely a foot of level grade for 106 miles until they pull into the Galera tunnel, 15,638 feet above the sea, and emerge upon the eastern face of the Andes.

If this were not the loftlest tunnel in the world it would still be conspicuous as a specimen of railroad construction. It was driven through the rock a distance of 3,855 feet. If a train happens to stop in the tunnel passengers can hear water from the vaulted roof pattering on the car tops. The melting snow that crowns the mountain summit above it filters through to the excavation. Two channels are cut in the rock to carry the water out of the tunnel. One of them leads to the head stream of an Amazon tributary and the Atlantic; the other to the Rimac River and the Pacific.

It is doubtful if any other railroad for general traffic will ever be carried to se great an elevation. The surveys for the Pan-American Railroad do not thus far indicate elevations at all approaching that of the Oroya line. It will be necessary here and there to pass from one valley to another separated by mountain ranges, but the highest points along the line will not be over 7,000 feet above the sea, if the results of the preliminary surveys hold good.

South America will always beat the rest of the world in elevated railroads. The South Peruvian line from Mollendo to Lake Titicaca attains a height of 14,641 feet, only 997 feet lower than the Galera tunnel. The remarkable Chilean Railroad, now nearing completion, which, starting at Antofagasta, runs hundreds of miles northeast into Bolivia, has its highest point at Carcoto, 12,008 feet above the sea; and it is a noteworthy coincidence that the Trans-South American line from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso is also said to be just 12,008 feet above the sea at its highest point. These results have been obtained by triangulation, but for ordinary purposes it may be as well to lop off the extra feet above 12,000, just as some geographers do in the case of Mt. Everest. They say that the figure 29,004 feet, given as the height of this loftiest of mountains, es a responent of accuracy urement to which it is not entitled.

Just the Fact.

It is not our business to defend the Re publican management of the national finances, but in the interest of historical truth we cannot refrain from correcting the following misstatement made by the Times yesterday morning:

Now, when the Republicans regained power and be gan to throw money in every direction in order to de atroy the surplus. they went further and faster than they had meant to go. An empty Treasury was threat-ened, and it became necessary to make as good a showing as possible. The orparate statement of the gold reserv

We have taken the trouble to examine the monthly statements of the public debt issued by the Secretary of the Treasury since March, 1889, when the Republican party came into power, and in every one of them down to May, 1891, we find distinctly printed the item: "Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882, \$100,000,000." In June, 1891, the formula was abbreviated to "Gold reserve, \$100,000,000," and in that shape it has been repeated each month ever since. It is true that neither the act of Jan. 14, 1875, nor that of July 12, 1882, authorized the creation of this reserve. but it is not true that the Republican Administration abolished the statement of it.

It is a suggestive circumstance that every journal in this country which habitually contends against American ideas and American interests, is now fighting strenuously against the annexation of Hawaii

We publish this morning the defence of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction against charges of extravagance and neglect of duty pre-erred on behalf of the Commissioners of Accounts. The defence seems to us good and satisfactory. The duties of the Department of Charities and Correction are perby Commissioner Porter and his associates.

We wish well to the Anti-Chewing Gum ociety, which is striving to suppress the gum trame. But we ask leave to suggest that it is unwise to try to get the Legislature to enact an anti-gum law. We are aware that the gum habit, which has a firm hold upon some people of both sexes, is said to be injurious to its victims: it is assuredly wasteful, and it is offensive to those who do not indulge in it. Yet t should not be suppressed by the Legislature, and cannot be. What has come of anti-crinoline bills, anti-cigarette laws, and anti-liquor legislation? There are women who want hoopskirts in spite of everything; there are youths who sicken themselves with cigarettes in States where the smoking of them is a penal offence; there are plenty of men who have taken to liquor because the brave NEAL Dow tried to prohibit the use of it. This same perverse trait of human nature may be called out by legislation against the gum evil. If, therefore, the Anti-Chewing Gum Society shall be pleased to take sit upon it, we may yet see the society

change its policy, give up its effort to secur anti-gum legislation, and strive to win success through the power of reason, science, and economic law. If it adopt this course, we

promise that we shall favor it. On the day that the North Dakota Legis lature, by electing RoacH to the United States Senate, gave the Democracy control of that body after March 4, the death of Senator Hagan of this city reduced Democratic representation in the State Senate at Albany to sixteen, thus blocksding political action. Section 15 of the Constitution provides:

"No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a ma-jerity of all the members elected in each branch of the

There are now sixteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans in the Senate. There is one va-caner. This is an odd political complication. and will continue until Senator Hagan's successor is sworn in. It is due to the fact that the present Senate exists under the apportionment of 1879, whereas the Assembly now i session was chosen under the apportionment of 1892. Governor Flower has issued a procinmation ordering a special election in the Ninth Senate district on Tuesday, March 21, and at this election the HAUAN vacancy will be filled by the voters. Until it is filled. Democratic legislation in Albany, as far as the Senate is concerned, is in a measure stalled. After March 21 the wheels will revolve again, for the Democratic representation will then be restored to seventeen by the election of a Democratic successor to Mr. HAGAN.

Our exteemed contemporary, the Inter Ocean of Chicago, celebrates Washington's Birthday by printing its morning edition on red, white, and blue paper. Fudge! Make your newspaper able and interesting, and leave the claptraps alone.

There is not in Congress a single super eminent member from California, not in the Senate, not in the House. We do not observe any distinguished Californian statesman any where, not in any department of the Government, not even in the diplomatic service. As we look over the crowd of great political leaders in the country we do not catch sight of a Californian. Senator STANFORD is an interesting character, but what kind of a mark has he made in public life? In the Cabinet that has been got up by Mr. CLEVELAND there are New Yorkers, Southerners, Westerners, and even a New Englander, but there is not a Californian. in short, Californians do not loom up in polities. Yet California is one of the most political-minded States in the Union. It is a State

of free-souled and aspiring citizens.

The papers of California are printing lots of pieces of criticism upon THE SUN'S DATAGRAPH of lamentation that California has never yet produced any literary man of eminence, any native author of high quality, any poet or eogitator or scientist or ideologist or romancer but they do not give us the name of any one author of the kind. We are aware that a few of our literaty geniuses have lived for a while in the Golden State.

We must yet continue to mourn over Califor nia's literary barrenness; but we cannot under stand why the State does not give us a few men of preëminence in politics, why it does not send to Congress a few statesmen of American magnitude A fitter name for California than the Golden State would be the Enigmatical State.

An after-dinner speech should never be wholly facetibus, unless the speaker is very facetious Indeed and cuts his speech short. It should not be frivolous, even when the speaker is full of frivolity. It must not under any circumstances be silly, though there be people who laugh at silliness. It must not be oo long-winded, or highly exciting, or over heavy, or uRra-argumentative, or entirely statistical of in the least rancorous. An after-dinner speech should be appropriate to the oceasion and delivered on time. It may contain some essential thoughts, some strokes of humor, some soraps of knowledge, some bits

of lancy, some sound reasons, some good whims some green dressing and a little fat. Every able-bodied man of New York is apt to be an after-dinner speaker some time in his life. It is possible that as many as 5,000 after dinner speeches have been made here since the opening of the winter season. One man has a record of ten of them for a single week.

three of them for one evening.
We have heard some tip-top after-dinner speeches, a few. We have heard others that were wearisome. inappropriate, exasperating, enfeebling, or foolish. We have heard several which were rant or drivel.

A good many men have won renown by making clever after-dinner speeches. We do not say that either Joseph H. CHOATE OF CHAUNCEY W OF FREDERIC R. COUDERT OF ROBERT C INCERSOLL is the very cleverest after-dinner speaker in New York: but who can name one sleverer than either of them?

We have got rid of a good many of the thost stories of our sires. We run down ghosts just about as soon as they come in sight. It is not easy to find any man of hard head or scientific mind who believes in ghost stories nowadays. There is yet another job running down the infant prodigies that are prever going the rounds. We always hear these infantile stories with pleasure; we al ways read them in the papers with suspicion: we wish we had time to hold an inquest in the ase of some of them. Within the past few weeks, for example, we have had a number of rodigy stories of the infancy of the late Mr. BLAINE. He gave proof that he was an inellectual marvel soon after he learned to speak, and by the time he was 9 years old he had not only mastered PLUTABOR'S "Lives," but had delivered opinions about PLUTARCE imself, and had given many other evidences that he would grow up to be a man of mark We do not dispute these stories just now, but we would like to get satisfactory proof of their truth. Next in order at this time comes the black prodigy of Arkansas, the polyglot pickaninny of Texarkana, about whom the Galves ton Daily News has printed a special despatch which we copied into Thursday's Sun. This 5-year-old negro, full blooded, with a Grecian nose and sparkling eyes, nover went to school never was taught even the alphabet, and yet we are told. "he can read and speak all the principal languages now in use. and all the deal tongues, with exception of Greek and Hebrew." must say that this is, on the whole, the very best infant prodigy story we have heard for a long time. We do not dispute the truth of it at this moment, but we are ready to make proposition that ought to interest the living we will give that black infant of Texarkana ob in The Sun office as gate attendant at salary of \$10 a week, though he will b worth twice the money if he can speak all the languages, excepting Hebrew and Greek poken by the people who honor THE SU with a visit. We need just such a prodigy His salary will be raised periodically, and he will soon be holsted into the chair of a re porter. We need a reporter of his kind, and he will make big bills on space. can give a half promise of something even better than this. The Etruscai language has bothered philologers for more than a thousand years. They can't read ment about it at this time, for the reason that they think they are about to get a clue to its mysteries. A linen cloth covered with the Snost Etruscan characters that have been soen since the fourth century of our era. was taken from a female mummy found in Egypt, and Prof. Knall of Vienna after laboring over it for several years, has ascertained the sig nificance of a number of the characters which had puzzled BRUGSCH Pasha, Sir RICHALD BUR TON, and other inquirers. KRALL is terrible bothered over the job of transliteration, and would be glad to get any help in it. Now, if that little black prodigy of Texarkana describ

half promise him a professorable in any university in the world, at a salary fixed by him-Let us bring some of these infant prodigies

We have had "Greeco-Roman games" New York, but never any of a realistic, impressive, or truly Grmeo-Roman kind, such as California is to bave if the programme which we have received from there is carried out. The fashionable ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco areto appear in the Roman costume of the first century, the ladies gorgeous as those of the Augustau age, the gentlemen resolute as those of the time of C. The The clories of the court of the early Casans are to be revived. The California Romans will march procession under the rules of antiquity; they will defile through figures prescribed by the Latin professor in Stanford University; they will take part in some of the games to show off, behold others from their benches. stimulate the spirit of the trained performers and shout with Homan frenzy over deeds that strike their fancy.

If California wasn't so far away, a good many New Yorkers would go there to see the Græco-Roman games.

As a matter of course, Chicago has got excited over the news of the preparations for these games; and we are not surprised to hear of the outers there for just such games, only far more Graco-Romanesque and Casarian. during the Exhibition. We don't believe that the Chicago Romans can begin to compete with the San Francisco Romans in this busiheas; yet we guess that a whole lot of New Yorkers would be willing to go out to Chiengo to see a few hundreds of its fashionable people of both sexes dressed up in real old Roman clothes and prancing around CESAR's court while the games were going on.

The Woman's Art Club.

The fourth annual exhibition of paintings in l and pastel and drawings in water color of the Woman's Art Club of New York, opened yesterday morning at the Lanthier Gallery. in Fast Sixteenth street, and will close to-night. There are just 101 works exhibited by fortyfive artists, for the most part members of the club. A few outsiders, chiefly from Europe, have been included in the exhibition, which on the whole, is very good. The general effect on entering the little gallery is of brightness of color with a certain sense of decoration, mainly contributed, it is found on a second glance, ly two or three very high-keyed paintings in the affected manner of the experimentalist in piein air and the impressionist. There is more, however, that is unmistakably sincere, and a good deal that is eminently satisfactory.

One is first struck by the large painting by Miss Rosalio Gill, executed in Paris, called The Orchid." It has been exhibited here before. While it is of glaringly uneven merit. there are some good points in it, and the tender sentiment of maternal love is cleverly expressed in the gaze of the sweet-faced woman who is smiling upon the infant in her arms that is toying with the orchid at her breast. Miss Gill has a number of smaller pictures, chiefly of fruit, flowers, and still life, that are cleverly painted. Miss Anita C. Ashley has a head in pastel that is very spirited It is of a saucy-eyed young woman in fluffy own of lilac, and laughing most archly with both eyes and lips. A "Portrait," by Mrs. Louise Cox, is painterlike, but stiffly posed, though the straight-backed young woman who sits upon a platform in a studio is drawn with much character. Mrs. Dewey has three interesting pictures, one an "English Garden." full of sunlight and ox-eyed daisies, and the others, "Friends" and "The Fairy Tale," figures of children, the latter especially being octic and attractive in its harmonious soft reds and greens in the gowns of the children

"The Girl in Wnite," by Julia T. Eidlitz, is n intelligent work in pastel, well posed, and dealing cleverly with the tones and reflected lights in the simple draperies. Mrs. Clars T. McChesney's "Mother and Child" and "Woman Sewing" are strongly individual works in water color. The large portrait of a 'Child Dancing." by Ellen J. Stone, is excellent in character and in painting, barring perhaps, an undue striving to paint the pretty legs of the little girl in a high relief that seem to cast a shadow on the canvas. Two portraits by Cecilia Beaux, one of a boy, are strong in their way. "Giulia," by Josephine Wood Colby, is a pretty well painted study of a not very attractive young girl in base shoul-

ders and a curious gown.
In "A Quiet Corner," by Miss A. L. Gregory, woman of the Miss Wilkins type of forlors lonesomeness sits in a curious transparent green half light in a dingy kitchen, sipping her solitary cup of tea. The picture is in a certain human interest. Two very effective pastels represent studio interiors. They are by Mrs. Katherine M. Huger, and besides ing skilfully composed are made beautifully decorative, the one by the bright dash of red in a cushion on a divan, and the other by a big polished brass kettle.

Two works by Miss Katherine Kinsella, sent home from Europe, are interesting experi-ments in the treatment of atmospheric effect. One of them. "The Loing at Moret." is really very effective in its rendering of the clear sunlight upon the green bank in the foreground and of the lovely purple haze which envelops a bridge and the trees in the distance. "Early Morning, Moret," is perhaps too blue in the painting of the early haze and the diffused light over the river, as well as in the long shadows of the trees on the river bank Inferior to these examples, but very clever, nevertheless, are "Steam" and "Noon," by Edith Mitchell, the one a scene on the New York elevated road, with the blue and yellow and violet sunlight illuminating the white clouds of vapor, and the other a lot of dock aborers lying out in the sun for their noon rest. There is, of course, in a collection of paintings by women a considerable number of flower pieces. That by Pauline Tournier 'Flowers." is eas ly the strongest and richest n composition and color. "Chrysanthe mums," by H. K. Greatorex, is a large and brilliant work, while Esther L. Coffin has painted a similar subject with much less freedom and vigor, but with a finish that may find equal favor. There are other flower pieces by Elizabeth S. Cheever, Clara W. Lathrop, E. M. Scott, and Emma B. Thayer.

Other pictures are by Mme. Marie Cazin. who paints very like her famous husband; Mme. Mesdag, who has several good landscapes: Miss Blanche Dillaye, Bertha Art, Mary R. Bradbury. Amy Cross, Wilhelmina D. Hawley, Ida C. Haskell, Caroline T. Hecker, Mary King Longfelow. Flizabeth F. Parker, Emily Slade, Frances H. Throop, and Henrietta Du Bois Burnham.

Tom Reed Disappointed.

rom the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcrip "I think," said Mr. Reed, "that Mr. Cleveland changed his mind about appointing me to a place in his Cabinet because of some speech which Mr. Hill or some other Democrat made about me. I am

Two Historic Implements.

From the Philadelphia Record, Feb. 22.

Adial and his are and Washington and his hatche are first in the thoughts of their countrymen to-day. No Harm If the Bride Made No Mistake,

From the Kendall Daily Sun. Twin brothers reside at Warsaw. They reasunble each other closely. One was married a few days ago, a reception was given, and numerous young friends were present. Many young ladies in offering congrati ations addressed the wrong brother and showered him

Gen. Dan Lamont.

From the Washington Evening Star Why not "tieneral" Lamont, now that he is to be ceretary of War?

> Anti-Fat. From Harper's Bass.

Why did you break your engagement with poor Tom "Hush don't tell any one, but he was growing so dis-gusting of fat. When grief has pulled him down a bit I shall take him on again." ed in the Galveston News will read the Etruscan words upon that mummy cloth, we can

TOUJOURS HOKE!

To the Epiron of the Sur-Mr: Preparations are mak-ing in this town to give Hoke Smith a royal send of that the right thing is done by Hoke, and they am-nounce the following order of march from Robe's house to the railroad station. This order, however, is ubject to change at the last moment

subject to change at the last moment:

Fintoon of Nounted Police.

Band.

Company of kininent Citisens adorned with the bearing portraits of Heke.

Band.

Horseman bearing banker depteting Hoke Minith.

Red Men.

Railread Directors in carriages.

Railread Pisochheiders on foot.

Two bands.

Float representing printers setting up one of Birth abiest editorials.

Band.

The Hote family.

The Smith family.

The Smith family. Cavalcade of horsemen, with banners depicting event in the life of Hoke Smith. (Only one banner.) Band.

Tom Ochiltree on horseback.
cling other great Hoazes of former times
Moon Hoaz, the Balloon Hoaz, &c.
Band. And Assessment of the Assessment of the Assessment of the Assessment of Assessment of

The procession will move promptly, rain or shine upon the arrival of Col. Abe Slupsky from St. Louis, and he completion of the tollets of the flower girls. J. SEITE HORE, Grand Marshall

ATLANTA, Feb. 22. The Right Way to Spell It. From the St. Louis Republic. The Sun is mistaken in supposing that the next Sec

retary of the Interior is named "Hoax" Smith. His name is "Hoke"—II-O-K E, "Hoke!" He is a good man, with weight enough to entitle him to claims t Still a Doubter. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-SIT: FOR MY part I WILL

or believe in the existence of Hoax Smith until I see not believe in the existence of Hoaz Smith until I see him; or even then until I sick a pin in him and see him bleed. But, presuming on his existence, the idea of shedding his blood fills me with a species of terror. Oh, I'm miserable on account of this man or myth. Avanut, disturber of my repose:

F. M. New York, Feb. 23.

Offering Hoke a Cigar. Judge Gresham (fraternally offering the fattest morer of the Cabinet a cigar)—Hoke, do you smoke?

Mr. Smith (with a wounded air)-Sir, did you intend that as a loke? Gresbam-My dear sir, I beg your pardon. lidn't mean to poke fun at you. Have a drink?

The Handsomest of the Joneses Considers Hoke as a Beauty.

From the St. Louis Republic.
It cannot be that Mr. Hoke Smith was selected on an count of his personal beauty, for. Amph is is great, it is certainly no greater than that of his esteemed con-temporary, Howell, whom Mr. Cleveland has so generously forgiven for not being an original Cleveland man.

How Hokey Walloped Senator Hill's Crowd.

From the Nemphia Commercial.

The bold fight made by this peerless young Georgian for Cleveland and tariff reform through his newspaper, the Atlants Journal, against the combined influence of the Constitution, Congressmen Livingston and Moses, Sen-ator Colquitt, and Dave Hill's crowd attracted the attention of the whole country. He started the ball reli ing which resulted in a aweeping defeat for the ma-chine politicians.

To Joke About Hoke is Simply Abourd.

From the Richmond Times. On this honorable and to us Southerners well-known nguished patronymic all sorts of changes have g. Our future Secretary of the Interior has led Hoax, Hokus, Hokey-Pokey, &c. All this may be very amusing to our Northern friends, but it is absurd to those who knew the Hoke family, and especially, in person or by reputation, Gen. Rebert F. Hoke ef North Carolina, where Hoke Smith was born. Hoke's brigade of North Carolina and Hoke himself were not subjects of amusement in the early sixtles and it is very indicative of the whirilein mover e that any Northerner should find it in his heart to exe fun at the name of Hoke.

Is He a Mugwump!

To yes Entron or Ten Sun—Ner. In 1881-2 Hoke Smith held some rather peculiar views on the subject of protection and free trade, professing the one and sing the other. Would it not be in order to in unite just where he draws the life on this great moral and financial question, now that he is a great man?

New York, Feb. 23. FRANCES VANDERVER.

Hoke Rhymes with Yolk.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. "Yes I see Hoke Smith has been rewarded by Cleve land for his dirty work against the Feople's party in the Fouth," said Mrs. Lesse. "It was this same Hoke Smith who had a man following. Gen. Weaver and myself in the campaign when eggs were thrown at na"

No J'Hoke. From the Kanuss City Journal There is some eatisfaction, at least, in knowing that it s not J. lioke Smith.

The Princ Bhy From the Kansas City Journal.
The humorists think Hoke Smith An elegant name to joke with.

From the St. Paul Latty Globe Here's a young fellow of excellent pith: Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith." But Fate threw the game up and owned itself broke When the youngster's fond parents christened him Hoke.

A Philosophic Rhyme.

This is the house that Hoke built PATRONAGE.

This is the malt That lay in the house that Hoke built. HORK'S PRINKING

This is the rat, That wanted the malk.
That lay in the house that Hoke built. HORE, & CIAIT REBAICS CONARD

That killed the ra That wanted the malt That lay in the house that Hoke built. BOKE'S DOUBTS.

This is the dog

That worried the cat That killed the rat That lay in the house that Hoke built. BOKE'S NAPOLEOPIC GENTE

This is the cow with a crumpled horn, That tossed the dog That worried the cat That killed the rat hat wanted the malt. That lay in the house that Hoke built. HOLE'S NEWSPAPER

This is the maiden all forlors That miled the cow with or That tossed the dog That worried the cat That killed the rat That wanted the malt
That lay in the house that Hoke built.

MR. SECRETARY ROLL.

This is the farmer, tattered and torn, That married the maiden all foriers That milked the cow with crumpled horn. That tossed the dog That worried the cal That wanted the malt

That lay in the house that Hoke built, Another Lyrie About Moke. From the Albany Boming Journal.

All hall; theu mighty Smith! Not simple John, nor Colonel John, Nor Pocahontas Smith. But great and famous Hoke! But blood of bluest blue B'fo' the Wab. Twas then the Smiths and Hokes, We are told, were folks f some renewn, Like Governor Joseph Brown

The Smiths Were never myths We all have kin and kith Bearing the name of limith. But none are Hokes! We tell you Hoke, You're now a heavy weight At any rate: They say you're six feet two and wear a No. 20 shoe.

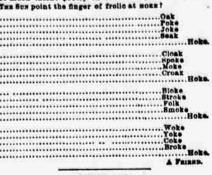
You own and print a Journa And publish it diarnal; And still you're not a Cole Good lack to you, Hoke Smith! We wish you well, He faithful to your trust And do the best you can; Don't stir up old dissensions About our soldiers' peasans Don't change the people's plan About the public land; Don't raise the tax on whister, For all these things are risky.

> A Nannygram Herein is hid a name, Only less strong than one, Kings hearing it cry: Of Each subject echoes: all!

The Correct Thing. There are some folk The spell it Helk: And some with equivoque
Who spell it Heque;
And some who croak And spell it Honk; The proper stroke, However's, Hoke,

Unversed Verses.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Is there a more poster word in the language than Hoke! See below what a primrose path of dalliance the poet may have along which to monkey with the muss. And this is a thesaurus of monosyllables only, and not all of them. With so much latent poetry in that word, then, why does



SUNBEAMS

-To be up with the times you must not call it "fon air" any more. The new medical name is "crowd

—The highest priced town on the line of a railroad in North America is said to be Calgary, the centre of the Alberta ranching country. Beer is sold there at 25 cents a glass, and the barkeeper bottles up what is left after he has turned out a glassful. -Among the Balgam, Great Smoky, and other moun

tain districts of the western Carolinas, where the people and their reads are both poor, and a journey or twenty miles seems like a trip to the world's end, horses are scarce. Their place is partly taken by builts and ozen, that are trained to the saddle as well as to the plough.

—The failure to extend the fire limits of Brooklyn, so as to make them coincident with the city's limits, has caused the erection of thousands of wooden tenements

in the Bushwick and Ridgewood districts. Within hree years a vast and compact wooden town has sprung up in that region, the blocks being almost un-broken by a stone or brick residence. There are prob-ably 50,000 people living in these timber data. One shudders as he thinks what would happen there if a fire should start in a high wind among these houses most of which are built with an eye to extreme chesp -The very large sale of pictures at the late show e

the Water Color Society proves that, if aquarelles are not fashionable, as a painter recently complained, they are popular. The old notion that they would fade has practically disappeared, and they are admired for their delicacy and sought for their cheapness. A well-known landscape painter in this city says that he could not live were it not for his water colors; and an academician, who is drawing toward threescore and ten in age, and has never painted in aquarelle says that he is going to begin, in order to "keep up with the procession."

—In the repair reoms of a certain plane factory there are about 100 planes of all makes and dates that were left to be put in order and never called for. Some of them, in fact most of them, are the veriest tin pane and rattle traps, but there are a few made in Germany at the beginning of this century that have some beauty, their fronts and sides containing inlaid work and their keys being faced with mother-of-pearl. Of this number probably not twenty will ever be claimed. and as they are unsalable except, possibly, to per from the ruralest sort of rural districts they rem where they are, encumbering floor space. But even that does not explain where all the old planes go to.

—The art of pastel drawing, or painting, is practised by very few men in this country, and a member of the New York Pastel Society tells why: "It is because the public have an idea that colored chalks are not pernament. You can't use a pastel picture to dust the furniture with, but if you protect it with glass it will last your lifetime, any way. I saw a pastel the other day that was twenty years old, and it was just as fresh and bright as if it had been done this morning. To my way of thinking pastel is a delightful medium, and you water color. I wish the artists would encourage the use of it more and popularize it; but a good many of them seem to think that there is something beneath

their dignity in handling chalk." cars are provided for negroes on the Southern railroads, and that they are forbidden to ride on the cars reserved for white people. Such is not the case. The simple fact is that every railroad in the South sells first and second-class tickets, whereas only first-class tickets are sold on most of the Northern roads. A second-class ticket entities one to passage on the smoking car. As a rule the Southern negroes are thriftiess and poor, and but for the blessed institution of second-class tickets would hardly be able to travel at all, for rates of fare are nearly double what they are in the North. There are usually as many white people as black ones in the "smoker," and although it seems a little odd to find women in an apartment that is filled with the fumes of pipes and eigars, it really causes no suffering to them, because they are smokers, too. Well-dressed negroes, who are able and willing to pay full fare, are seldom interfered with if they choose to ride in first-

class cars. The Fing on the Colonial Ciub.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your to-day's team I see on the editorial page a letter headed "F sens Protest." I am an Englishman by birth, but theroughly agree with the sentiments of such evidently loyal American subjects as Nessrs. Murphy, O'Brien & Co., and to have the Stars and Stripes so "desscrated and dishonored" as Messrs. Murphy, O'Brien & Co. and its surely a disgrace. I should think the Colonial Club has a large membership of foreigners, possibly a good many English members.

Messrs. NETPHY, O'Brien & Co. (what's in a name?) I am "with you."

Fig. 24.

Touched, From Truck.
Dingley-What was the most touching play you ever aw ? Caraway-"Lend Me Five abillings." The Supreme Tost.

From Live. fibe—Do you really love me? He—Darling, if I did not, do you suppose I would have poiled the creases in these trousers? A Veteran

"I didn's know Corclegg was a soldier. How long was his term of service ""
"Nearly thirty years—ever alnoe the war, in fact." Sufering Kansas, From the Minnaapolis Tribus There is anarchy in Kansas,
So they say,
There was riot in Topeka
Yesterday
They're discussing politics
With shillalahe, clubs, and sticks,
While the Sheriff deputises
Evec, [a].

From Puck

The Governor and the Colonal Can't agree. Law makers and law breakers, Sad to see. Are so mixed, their seviral mothers Can't distinguish these from tother. And the commonwealth is on a Jambores.

Everything appears disjointed Up to date. With ne fool killer appointed For the State. While the world, aghast with wonder. Faintly questions. "Why in thunder Do the idiots all in Kansae Congregate?"

Scribner's Magazine for March maintains the high level of excellence for which the publication is noted. Among its articles are Audubon's "Story of His Youth," with portraits: Mrs. Burnett's remarkable story, "The One I Knew Best of All; " Mrs. Spofford's poem, "The Violin," and articles by Mr. Jaccaci, Mr. T. R. Spillivan, and Mr. Selah Merrill, Mr. Cranch's last drawing. "The Cedara," is engraved beautifully by the late Frederick Juengling; and an exquisite engraving from nature, by W. B. Closson, affords the frontispiece

An ugly cough, even when it appears deep-seate e alleviated, if not immediately removed by expect of the popular and long-state and for state of the property for all lines of the property pages as approved helper for all lines of the property pages as approved helper for all lines of the property pages as approved helper for all lines of the property pages as approved helper for all lines of the property pages as approved helper for all lines of the property pages as approved helper for all lines of the property pages and property pages an